TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

THE EASTERN CONGRESS.

Greece to Have a Hearing When Bulgaria Is Discussed.

ROUMANIA AND HER DUTY.

Queen Mercedes of Spain Still Living.

GREAT FETE IN PARIS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BERLIN, June 26, 1878. The fourth sitting of the Congress began yester day at two and closed at five P. M. Prince Gortschakoff was not present, but received reports every quarter of an hour and sent written remarks to the Russiani penipotentiaries. THE DANGER PAST.

The Times' Berlin correspondent says the Bulgarian question may be regarded as solved. There only remain some points of detail, which, it is believed, will be settled in the sitting of Wednesday. At Tuesday's sitting the French plenipotentiaries, who have been intrusted with remodelling the Russian amendments which England refused to accept on Monday, reintroduced them in a form acceptab

According to the French proposal the Porte will have full right to occupy the line setween Bulgaria and Roumelia with whatever number of troops it deems necessary, but the troops must be exclusively regulars, and must in no case be cantoned among the inhabitants or in the interior. The maintenance of order in Roumelia will be intrusted to a corps of gendarmerie. CIVIL LIBERTY.

It was likewise agreed, on proposal of the French pienipotentiaries, that the inhabitants of Bulgaria and Roumelia shall enjoy complete civil and religious liberty. It was decided, on proposal of England and Austria, that no change be made in existing commercial legislation without consent of the Powers.

TO LAST ABOUT ONE YEAR. The same correspondent states that Russian oc-cupation is to last nine months, after which three onths will be allowed for withdrawal of the troops. The opinion is gaining ground that the labors of the principal plenipotentaries can be concluded by the 10th of July. SURE OF FRANCE'S SUPPORT.

It is said that the Greeks have secured the support of France for a frontier line from Olympus to Avilona. As the Turks, however, will not cede Batoum, they are still less inclined to make such a concession. The Daily Telegraph's Berlin despatch reports that France, Italy and Germany warmly support the Greek claims for an extension of terri-BUSSIA'S DEMANDS.

A Vienna despatch to the Times says Russia made her consent that the boundaries of Roumelia shall not touch the Egean Sea or approach Salonica dependent on the cession of Varna and the rest of the quadrilateral to Bulgaria. It seems that this will be ultimately agreed to. VARNA TO BE EVACUATED.

The Daily Neics' Berlin despatch says the Turkish delegates at Tuesday's sitting of the Congress consented to the evacuation of Varna. This report is not confirmed from other sources. HOW HE WILL BE CHOSEN.

The News' correspondent also states that the mode of electing a prince for Bulgaria has been GREECE TO BE HEARD.

Prince Bismarck will immediately communicate with the Greek pienipotentiary concerning participation in the Congress. Greece will be admitted to represent the Greek element in Bulgaria when the organization of Bulgaria is discussed. NOT INFORMED.

tice that the Congress has decided to admit them, and it is supposed that the final decision of the question is reserved until the questions affecting Greece are taken up for discussion. NATURALLY OPPOSED.

In private conversation the Turks strenuously oppose granting autonomy to Epirus, especially as regards Janina. The Greeks lay particular stress on the Greek nationality of Janina. IN CONFIRMATION.

The Post's despatch from Berlin reports that in Monday's sitting of the Congress it was decided that the Russians should withdraw from Roumelia in six and from Bulgaria in nine months. After their withdrawal mixed European troops will temporarily occupy the provinces. A COMPROMISE ORDERED.

Russia has ordered Montenegro and Servia to arrange a compromise with Austria relative to THE FORTRESSES WILL NOT BE EVACUATED.

The Turks declare that they will not evacuate the fortresses until a treaty of peace is ratified by all the Powers.

A despatch to the Vienna Political Correspond ence from Bucharest reports that the Roumanian government is advised from many sides, particuarly from Italy and France, to come to an agree-ment with Russia at any price.

BY THE MIDDLE OF JULY. The Correspondence's Berlin despatch states that according to present arrangements the Congress, provided Turkey does not raise difficulties, will have settled the main points by the middle of a conference of the second plenipotentiaries and the Congress will meet again in September to

RUSSIA STILL BUYING STRAMERS. The Standard's correspondent at Berlin hears on good authority that the Russians have within the last few days bought at Hamburg three steamers belonging to the Hamburg-American line.

The Courier of Hanover learns from a trustworthy source that the Prince of Hanover has agreed to renounce the royal title and that Prussia has agreed to restore the sequestrated property of the late King.

TWO YEARS AND SIX MONTHS FOR BRING INQUISITIVE. The Englishman Bishop, who was charged with bribing officials to obtain plans of fortresses in Germany, has been convicted at Berlin and sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment.

The North German Gazette appounces that all the measures to be adopted against the socialists are now undergoing preliminary examination by the Ministers of Justice and the Interior.
THE MAPRICE WILLIAM.

The Garette temarks that, notwithstanding the lavorable progress already made, some weeks must elapse before the Emperor can be removed to the

Special despatches from Madrid say:-"Queen Mercedes seemed quieter and progressing favorably Sunday evening, but about two o'cleck Monday morn ing she grew rapidly worse, and the Ministers of the government and principal functionaries of the muniespality were summoned to the palace. The physicians declared that the Queen's life was in

istered the sacraments and the Nuncio presented the "During the day the patient was tranquil, but grad-

unily became weaker. She retained consciousness and conversed with her parents and King Algonso, who is deeply affected. There was to have been a grand elebration of the Queen's eighteenth birthday on Monday. Great grief and sympathy are expressed throughout the city. Masses are said every hour in the churches. Bulletins are issued to the people every three hours."

NOT ALTOGETURE HOPELESS. A later despatch from Madrid, dated last evening, says that the condition of Queen Mercedes is still serious, but she passed a quiet night. No fresh hemorrhage has occurred and the physicians have not lost

COMPLETING THE ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY. The Swiss Federal Council has resolved to present to the Chambers a project for a national subsidy o 6,500,000f. (\$1,300,000) to the St. Gothard Railway Company. The remaining 1,500,000f. required for the completion of the road will be provided by the Northern Central Railway Company. By this arrangement the call on individual cantons which have heretolore shown a reluctance to contribute will be avoided, but if the Chambers accept the project it must be submitted to a popular vote. . A GREAT PARISIAN PETE.

Extensive arrangements are making at Paris for the grand lestival in honor of the Exposition next Sunday. The official programmo provides for decorations, illuminations, triumphal arches, fireworks and orchestral and choral music in each arrondissement; a monster orchestral and choral fele in the gardens of the Tulleries; special fireworks in the evening in the Place du Trône, Place d'Italie and the Butto Moutmatre; a grand torchlight procession, with electric lights and flambeaux and breworks, through the Bois de Boulogne and Champs Elysees to the Gardens of the Tuileries. The display will be especially splendid on the lakes in the Bois de Boulogne. Oue unared illuminated boats will move about on the lakes until midnight, and there will be four brass bands on bonts playing at different points, while around the shores there will be displays of pyro technics.

A PLEASANT DAY. The weather yesterday was fair.

THE FULL TEXT OF THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREE-

[From the London Globe, June 14.] The Berlin Congress having assembled there is no longer any reason for our withholding the full text of the agreement between the governments of England and Russin, signed at the Foreign Office on the 30th of May, the principal heads of which we published in an "Extra Special Edition" of that day.

The agreement comprises two memorandums. The title of the first memorandum is, "Project of a memorandum determining the points upon which an underments of Russia and Great Britain, and which will serve as a mutual engagement for the Russian and

English plenipotentiaries at the Congress."

After a preamble expressing the desire of the Ruisian and English governments to establish an underatanding that may obvicte the settlement of the Eastern Question by the sword, the Memorandum

Eastern Question by the sword, the Memorandum goes on to state:—

[TRANSLATION.]

1. England discards the longitudinal division of Buigara, but the Representative of Russia reserves to himself to point out the advantages of it to the Congress, promising, nevertheless, not to insist upon it against the definitive opinion of England.

2. The arrangement of the boundaries of Southern Buigara should be modified in such a manner as to remove them from the Egean Sea, according to the southern denimitation of the Buigaran provinces,

remove them from the Egean Sea, according to the southern detimitation of the Bulgarian provinces, proposed by the Conference of Constantinopie. This does not concern the question of the frontiers so much as it refers to the exclusion of the literal of the Egean Soa, that is to say, to the west of Lagos. From this point to the Coast of the Black Sea the discussion of the frontier will remain tree.

3. The western frontiers of Bulgaria, should be recitified upon the base of nationalities, so as to exclude from that province the non-Bulgarian populations. The western frontiers of Bulgaria ought not to pass in principle a line traced from close to Novi-Bazar to Koursha Haikas.

4. The Bulgaria replaced in the limits which are

The western frontiers of Buigaria ought not to pass in Frinciple a line traced from close to Novi-Bazar to Koursha Baikas.

4. The Buigaria replaced in the limits which are mentioned in the points two and three, shall be divided into two provinces, namely:—

The one to the porth of the Baikans should be endowed with political autonomy, under the government of a prince, and the other, to the south of the Baikans, should receive a large measure of administrative self-government (autonomic administrative)—for instance, like that which exists in English colonica—with a Christian Governor named with the acquiescence of Europe for ave to tes years.

5. The Emperor of Russia attaches a peculisr importance to the retreat of the Turkish army from Southern Buigaria. His Majesty does not see any security or guarance for the Buigarian population in the luture if the Ottoman troops are maintained there.

Lord Salisbury accepts the retreat of the Turkish troops from Southern Buigaria; but Russia will not object to what is enacted by the Congress respecting the mode and the cases where the Turkish troops would be allowed to enter the Southern province to resist an insurrection or invasion, whether in a state of execution or in a state of menace.

England, nevertucless, reserves to herself to insist at the Congress complete inserting of the Suitan to be able to canton troops on the Irontiers of Southern Buigaris.

sist at the Congress on the right of the Suitan to be able to canton troops on the irontiers of Southern Bulgaris.

The representative of Rossia reserves to himself at the Congress complete liberty in the discussion of this last proposition of Lord Salisbury.

6. The British government demands that the superior officers (chefs superieurs) of the militia in Southern Bulgaria should be named by the Porte with the consent of Europe.

7. The promises concerning Armenia stipulated by the Preliminary Trenty of San Stefano should not be made exclusively to Russia, but to England also.

8. The government of Her Britannic Majesty taking, as well as the imperial government, a warm interest in the future organization of the Greek provinces of the Balkan Feninsula, the article Loft the Preliminary Treaty of San Stefano shall be modified in such a manner that the other Powers, and notably England, may have, like Russia, a consulting voice in the inture organization of Epirus, Thessely and the other Christian provinces resting under the dominon of the Porte.

9. In so lar as the war indemnity is concerned his Majesty the Emperor has never had the intention of converting it into territorial annexations, and he does not refuse to give assurances in this respect.

It is understood that the war indemnity will not deprive the English government of their rights as creditor, and it will in this respect romain in the same state that it stood before the war.

Without contesting the final decision which Russia will take with respect to the amount of the indemnity, England reserves to herself to porfit out to the Congress the scrious objections whigh she sees to it.

10. As to the Valley of Alashkerf and the fown of Bayazid, that valley being the Emporer consents to restore to them, but he has demanded and obtained in exchange the cession to Persa of the little territory of Khotour, which the commissioners of the two mediatory courts have found just to restore to the should present in the event of the proposition of the proposition of

mediatory courts have found just to restore to the Shab.

11. The government of Hor Britannic Majesty would have to express its profound regret in the event of Russia imisting difinitively upon the refrecession of liessarabis. As however, it is sufficiently established that the other signatories to the Troaty of Paris are not ready to surtain by arms the delimitation of Roumania stipulated in that treaty, Eugland does not find herself sufficiently interested in this question to be authorized to incur along the responsibility of opposing herself to the change proposed, and thus she binds herself rot to dispute the decision in this scase. In consenting not to contest the desire of the Emperor of Russia to occupy the port of Batoum and to guard his conquests in Armenia the povernment of Her Majesty do not hide from themselves that grave dangers, menneing the tranquility of the populations of Turkey in Asia, may regult in the future by this extension of the Russian frontier, But Her Majesty's government are of opinion that the duty of protecting the Ottoman Empire from this danger, which henceforth will rest largely (d'une mesure speciale) upon England, can that the duty of protecting the Ottoman Empire from this danger, which henceforth will rest largely (d'une mesure speciale) upon England, can be effected without exposing Europe to the calamittes of a fresh war. At the same time the government of the Queen take cognizance of the assurance given by His impersal Majesty that in the future the Russian frontier will be no more extended on the side of Turkey in Asia. Her Majesty's government being consaquently of opinion that the modifications of the Treaty of San Steiaso approved of in this memorandum saffee to mitigate the objections that they find in the treaty in its actual form, engage themselves not to dispute the articles of the preliminary troaty of San Stefano, which are not modified by the ten preceding points, if, after the articles have been duly quasussed in Congress, Russia persists in maintaining them.

It may be that during the discussions in Congress the two governments may find it preferable to introduce of a common accora fresh modifications which it would be impossible to force, but if the understanding respecting these new modifications be not established between the Russian and Engish plenipotentiaries, the present memorandum is centred to serve as a mutual engapement in Congress for the plenipotentiaries of kursia and Great Sritain.

In Islith of which this document has been signed by the Russian ambassador at London, and the Frincipal Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty. Bone at London and the Frincipal Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty.

The second memorandum forms an annex to the first, and was signed by both plenipotentiaries on the

some date. It runs as follows :-seme date. It runs as follows:—
Besides the stipulations of the preceding memorandum, the British government reserve to themselves to point out to the Congress the following points:—
(a) The English government reserve to themselves to demand of the Congress the participation of Europo in the administrative organization of the two Buigarian provinces.

(b) The English government will discuss in Congress the duration and the nature of the Russian occupation of Buigaria and of the passage through Reumanis.

greater of Bulgaria and of the passage through Roumania.

(c) The name to be given to the Southern Province.

(d) Without touching on the territorial question the British government reserve to themselves to dis-

cuss the questions of the navigation of the Danube, in which matter England has rights by treaty.

(e) The English government reserve to themselves to discuss in Congress all questions relative to the Straits. But the Russian Ambassador at Londrestakes cognizance of the verbal communication which he has made to the Principal Secretary of State, that is to say, the imperial Cabinet stands by the declaration of Lord Derby of the 6th May, 1877, and notably:—

"The existing arrangements made under European

"The existing arrangements made under European sanction, which regulate the navigation of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, appear to them (the British government) wise and salutary, and there would be, in their judgment, serious objections to their alteration in any material particular."

And the Russian 'lempotentiary will insist at the Congress on the status quo.

(f) The English government will address to His Majesty the Sultan a request to promise kurope to protect equality on Mount Athos the monks of other nationalities.

SCHOUVALOFF. SALISBURY.

THE HOSTILE BANNOCKS.

REPORTED BATTLE LAST SUNDAY ON CURRY CREEK-COLONEL ROBBINS AND TWO SOL-DIECS KILLED-REINFORCEMENTS HURRIED FORWARD TO SUPPORT COLONEL BERNARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 25, 1878. A Silver City despatch reports that the advance troops of General Howard attacked the hostiles on Sunday last forty-five miles from Fort Harney. Captain Bernard, of the cavalry, bore the brunt of the engagement. The battle took place at Curry Creek.

REINFORCEMENTS ORDERED UP. General Howard has sent all the troops possible to

THE KILLED.

the front.

Colonel Robbins and two soldiers were killed, HOWARD ASKED FOR HELP.

Couriers rode 200 miles to furnish General Howard with the news of the battle and to ask for reinforce ments.

BANNOCES TO BE INTERCEPTED. Major Egbert, Tweifth infantry, at Camp Lyons, has been notified to protect the Winnemucca road and give buttle to hostiles fleeing in the direction of

The probabilities are that the Indians have met with a severe repulso. INDIANS RAIDING ON THE STATIONS OF THE

NORTHWESTERN STAGE COMPANY. WASHINGTON, June 25, 1878. The following telegram was received by Postmaster

General Key to-day :--General Key to-day:

Bosse City, Idaho, June 24, 1878.

To D. M. Kgr., Postmaster General:

Two of our stations have been raided, stock driven off and one driver killed by Indians on the mail route from Boise to Kilton and Bosse to Winnemucca. The guards furnished us have been withdrawn, and we are again subjected to raids from any squad of hos tiles that we may meet. We cannot keep our men on the reads under such conditions, and will have to suspend the mail service if not furnished prompt protection. The Governor states that he is unable to do anything.

WILLIAM B. MORRI-ON,

Superintendent Northwestern Stage Company.

A copy of this despatch has been sent to the War Department. The Post office Department will direct

Department. The Post Office Department will direct an agent to investigate the condition of affairs along the route and report to the government.

THE OHIO DEMOCRATS.

PREPARING FOR THE CONVENTION TO-DAY-AN INTERVIEW WITH SENATOR THURMAN-PROBABLE PLATFORM AND NOMINATIONS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

COLUMBUS, June 25, 1878. Large delegations and many outsiders from all the counties of the State are here in readiness for the State Democratic Convention to-morrow.

WRAT SENATOR THURMAN SAYS. Senator Thurman is here, and in an interview tonight said he would return to Washington next week for a few days on business and would then return to Ohio to give his personal influence and energies to the convass, "For," said he, "we want to and will carry Onto this fall." He said the democratic party was never in better condition for a contest. Their record in Congress had been excellent. They had done much work and of that character which must be acceptable to the people. They had strengthened their claims upon the peo ple's support by the passage of the bliver bill, by stopping the contraction of greenbacks, which was in effect the same as the repeal of the Resumption act, and decreased the expenses of the government He was satisfied the Potter investigation would do the democratic party great good, as long as Haves'

Every prominent man here has material for a plat form, and this subject is being fully canvassed to-

General Tom Ewing has his financial plank which demands a law to substitute Treasury notes for bank notes; that greenbacks shall be receivable for custons, unlimited coinage of silver, issue of certification for silver builton, establishment of United State notes as the sole permanent paper currency, the amount of such issue to be regulated by law or constitutional provision, so as to give assurance of stability in volume of carrency, and consequent stability of values. Also indorsing Congress for retusing to surrender to the Senate the demand for the ropeal of the Resumption act. Also declaring that the attempt to return to specie payment by the contraction of the currency and the shrinkage of values has already added \$120,000,000 to the bonded debt, and caused an union waste of productive industry and want in the country, and demanding as abandonment of all attempts at forced resumption; a restoration of paper currency to its volume when the law was enacted, and a statesmanike poincy which will look forward to resumption as a slow but permanent outgrowth and restored prosperity.

A Substitute. notes; that greenbacks shall be receivable for cus

permanent outgrowth and restored prosperity.

A SUBSTITUTE.

General Warner, of Marietta, an ultra-greenback man, is here with a resolution which he will offer as a substitute for the above, recting that the passage of the Fort bill to prevent the contraction of greenbacks has practically accomplished the same ends to be attained by the repeal of the Resumption act; congratulating congress for passing it, and calling it a triumph for the Ohio doctrine.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

It is quite likely the Ewing resolution will be adopted, as it covers similar grounds without referring to the republican origin of the Fort bill. Other resolutions will be adopted indorsing the action of Congress relative to the Potter investigation and Hayes' title, and thoroughly indorsing the President's Southern policy on the ground that it is sound democratic doctrine.

TRE PROBABLE NOMINATIONS.

THE PROBABLE NUMERATIONS. THE PROBABLE NOMINATIONS.

Candidates for all offices are numerous, but appearances indicate the nomination of D. R. Paige, or numit, for Secretary of State; A. T. Home, of Butler, for Supreme Judge, and otther A. P. Stuitz, of Muskinguin, or William Parr, of Licking, for member of the Board of Public Works. Ex-coogressman Walling will be temporary chairman of the Convention, and probably Cougressman Southard will be permanent chairman.

Interviews with many leading men show a very hopeful feeling that Onio will go democratic this fail by big figures; every one claims that the recent relativities scheme will materially aid them. Strong effort is being made to prevent the reappointment of John G. Thompson as chairman of the State Exscutive Committee, but it will hardly succeed. Thompson is very confident of reappointment, and says that the fight now being made against him is really a stroke against Senator Taurman and looks toward 1859.

THE LABOR PARTY.

John Putnam, late private secretary to ex-Governor Allen, has arrived with a resolution on the labor question, which declares that while the democratic party has no sympathy with Communiam in any of its forms or any schemes which will subvert property from the legittmate ownership without a proper equivalent, nevertheless it is the paramount duty of Congress and toe State legislatures to adjust legislation so us to ameliorate as for as possible the condition of the workingman and to quicken an interest in trade and industry so as to give employment to the unemployed masses. Some such labor plank as this will be adopted.

ORDINATIONS.

ALLEGANY, N. Y., June 25, 1878. The solomu ordinance of ordination according to the Roman Pontifical was held in St. Bonaventure's Chapel on the 23d, 24th and 25th insts. Right Rev. S V. Ryan, Bishop of Buffalo, was the ordaining bishop The following are the names of the gentlemen or dained :- Rev. Bernard J. Henry, Diocese of Dubuque; Rev. James O'R, Sheridan, Diocese of Hartford; Rev P. W. Brannan, Archdiocese of New York, and Rev P. M. Smith, Archdiocese of San Francisco, were or

SECRETARY THOMPSON.

THE ADDRESS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY AT DICKINSON COLLEGE YESTERDAY ON PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF HENRY CLAY, ANDREW JACKSON AND JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

CARLISLE, Pa., June 25, 1878.

A notable feature of the commencement of Dickinson College was the oration this evening by the Hon.

Richard W. Th. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy. Colonei Thompson has been recognized years as one of the foremost orators of of in the East. His visit to Carlisle at this time has awakened great interest.

SECRETARY THOMPSON'S SPEECH.
He spoke to a sarge assemblage in the new Methodist Episcopal Church, giving, by special request, an address entitled "Personal Reminiscences of Henry Clay, Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams." following is an outline of the oration:-My purpose is to speak of three distinguished statesmen hose triendship I had the honor to enjoy. I intend to compare the types of character which they repre sent-Adams, Jackson and Clay. When partisan mists shall be cleared away they will stand in the front rank of Amer:can statesmen. Their lives as to outward conditions may be strikingly contrasted Ausms had the advantage of wealth, social standing and collegiate education. Jackson and Clay, on the other hand, were brought up in new settlements; ploneer hite stamped them early and constantly with
its peculiar influence; each was courageous in his way.
Adams was heavy and passionate. Each left he was
born to command. I served with Alaums in the
Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Congresses. I saw
him when he died at his post, like a mechavai
kinght, ready to the last to break a fance with any
one who might attack him. The typical incident that
I will select from his life, to bring into prominence
his characteristic phases of ability, is his trial before
the House thirty-seven years ago for presenting
a petition to Congress to absolve the Union. This
three was conducted the attack were Gimore, Wise
and Marshall, men of marked ability. The after was
said by Adams to be the equat of Burke and Sheridan
combined. Adams at this trial was past three score
and tremulous with paisy. When the resolution for
censure was introduced he sat unmoved. I believe
he was glad of the opportunity to open up and discuss
the questions involved. The debiate that followed
was the greatest of the century the work
of Adams was herculean, as he mastered his adversaries and won the producest frompa of his life. In
words of burning cloquence he debed the flows to
try nim. The time had come when he could allow the
pent up fires within his breast to oreak forth upon
his engement. ploneer life stamped them early and constantly with

was as fully master of the situation as Wellington at Waterloo.

A REMINISCENCE OF GENERAL JACKSON.

I saw General Jackson for the first time at Nashylle, fifty-one years ago, at the celebration of the anniversary of his victory at New Orleans. I next saw him at his insuguration. When introduced, my father suggested that I was drifting away from the party in which I had been trained. The President said, "My son, I have no counsel to give as to politics except this, think for yourself, and let conscience be your invariable guide." To that extent I have been a Jackson man ever since.

Colone Thompson then sketched the salient points in Jackson's character and career, paying a high tribute to his integrity, purity of purpose and lotty patriotism.

CLAY AS AN ORATOR.

tribute to his integrity, purity of purpose and folly patriotism.

CLAY AS AN ORATOR.

Clay was the univalied orator of his day. The highest qualities of head and heart were narmoniously combined in him. He threw the spell of his genius over the most commonplace topics. In his bost efforts he was electrical, majestic, overwhelming, he rose above all just criticism in all the points of effective oratory, he was of the Greenan rather than the Roman type of eloquence. His speeches are marked by clear common sense in an uncommon degree. He had unmatched practical knowledge and wistom. He understood the prilosophy of government better than Wooster or Calhous. The speaker then vividity pictured Clay's larewell scene on leaving the Senate and concluded by saying. Time may pring form other patriots who shall love the country with the same devotion that marked these great men; but, alas! I lear we shall never look upon their like again. great men; but, alas! I lear we shall never look upon their like ugain."
The Hon. A. H. Stape read a poem on "Chance" at

THE ACKLEN-ROSSER SCANDAL.

MR. ACKLEN COMING NORTH FOR AN INVESTI-GATION-ROSSER DENIES HAVING MADE ANY INJURIOUS STATEMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] New ORLEANS, June 25, 1878. Congressman J. H. Ackien left here for Washington his evening. He has received a reply from General Rosser denving any attack made on him and saying he had never made any statement to the National Republican. Mr. Ackien says that he believes the whole affair originated with republican enemies in his district, line Hirkalle account which was received here to-day created considerable comment, and Ackien s friends think he ought to demand some kind of an investigation, so that the lagts can come out.

ACKLEN WISHES TO INVESTIGATE-THE ORIG-INAL ASSERTION AS COMING FROM GENERAL

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD]

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1878. A private telegram from Congressman Acklen says that he is on his way back to Washington, and he is expected here next Friday. He comes to investigate the reports which have been circulating in his absence, and to relute them as far as they are laise.

sence, and to retute them as far as they are laise.

THE LABY UNIXIVED.

The relatives of the lady who was with him on the night of the affair in the restaurant say they have satisfied themselves that she was offered ne insult.

Kossen's pirst statement.

On the other hand, the persons with whom General Reeser conversed here believe he left for St. l'au repeat the version of the affair at lifts given by the press, and which they say they got from his lips—viz., that he, General Rosser, whother warranted or not by the actual circumstances of the case, forced his way into the apartment occupied by Congressman Ackien for the purpose of affording help to a lady in apparent distress.

WHAT ROSSER'S PEIENDS SAY. Sr. Paul, Mian., Jane 25, 1878

Persons in General Rosser's home (Minneapolis), who claim to speak for him, in reply to Mr. Acklen's card, confirm the less sensational version of the affair in the Washington restaurant, which represents that Acklen retired when discovered without waiting to be

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

ANNUAL CRUISE OF THE CADET ENGINEERS NAVY YARD CHANGE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD !

NORPOLE, Va., June 25, 1878 The United States steamer Mayflower, Lieutenant Commander Alian B. Brown commanding, arrived at the Navy Yard to-day with the cadet engineers of the Naval Academy on their annual summer cruise. The ship will take on stores and new boats and leave to-morrow for a rus down the coast. Colones James Forney, commanding the marine barracks at the Gosport Navy Yard, received orders to-day assigning him to Longue Island.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy John W. Hogg is solourning here.

ORDERED TO THE CONSTELLATION. WASHINGTON, June 25, 1878 Cadet Midshipman B. C. Dentis ordered to the Tren-Cadel Midshipman B, C. Dentis ordered to the Trenton. Commander Henry L. Morrison is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to command the Constellation on her arrival. The following are also or dered to the Constellation:—Lieutenant Commanders C, V. Greeley (as executive) and Thomas J. Train; Lieutenants William H. Emery and R. C. Derby; Masters H. A. Rittenhouse, George L Dyer, Aaron Ward and William P. Clason; Ensign A. C. Hodgdon, Chaplain R. Hudson; Boatswain C. E. Hawkins and Gunner R. Summers, all of whom are detached from the Naval Academy.

THE MILITARY ADADEMY.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 25, 1878. Out of 107 applicants for admission to the Military Academy only twenty-seven were rejected, which an unusually small proportion. The rejected appli-

GREAT BOILER EXPLOSION.

HARRISHURG, Pa., June 25, 1878. Four large bollers in the puddle mills of the Chess peaks Nati Works exploded between three and fou o'clock this morning with tremendous force. The mill was almost entirely demolished. Chambers mill was almost entirely demolished. Chambers Bowermaster, a foreman, was horribly mangled and instantly killed. Henry Neis, John Hess, George Frank and John Hetrick were badly scaided and lojured by the fiving debris. One of the boiers was carried over an adjacket mill, sixty-five feet in height, and landed in a field about three hundred and fifty feet from the scene of the explosion. Another was blown through the top of the mill into a brick warehouse. A third was carried into another warehouse, badly damaging the building; and the lourth boiler was entirely forn to pieces. The loss is estimated at from \$12,000 to \$15,000. P. M. Smith, Archdiocese of San Francisco, were ordined priests.

Rev. William J. Kenny, Diocese of St. Augustine; Rev. William J. Kenny, Diocese of St. Augustine; Rev. William J. Kenny, Diocese of St. Augustine; Rev. William J. Kenny, Diocese of Martiord; Rev. M. F. Curran, Diocese of Springfield, and Rev. Robert Fullerton, Diocese of Springfield, and Rev. Robert Fullerton, Diocese of Mobile, were ordained subdeacoss.

Fra Aloysins J. Stanton, O. S. F.; Fra Bernadine M. McCabe, O. S. F.; Fra Josoph F. Butler, O. S. F.; Fra Josoph F. Butler, O. S. F.; Fra Angelus H. O'Cennor, O. S. F.; Fra Petrus J. Kelly, O. S. F.; Fra Nosliand Flate Mill was but slightly damaged, and operations can be resumed in these departments innor orders.

GENERAL PORTER'S CASE.

MR. MALTBY COMMENCES THE READING OF CENERAL PORTER'S STATEMENT, WITH TEN-DER OF NEW AND IMPORTANT EVIDENCE. POUGHEREPSIE, N. Y., June 25, 1878.

The Board of Officers in the Fitz John Porter case mot at West Point at eleven o'clock to-day, and, after journed until three o'clock, at which bour Mr. Multby, of counsel for General Porter, commenced his statement in behalf of his client. He traced the march of General Porter from Harrison's Landing two weeks of incessant marching and labor. General Porter's corps joined General Pope's command on August 27, 1862, the addition of Porter's to Pope's command being on Porter's own motion. He said point that Porter's exhausted command better carried out the spirit of Pope's order of that night by marching at three o'clock in the morning than had they marched at one o'clock A. M.; that the charge of disobedience of this order was only a makeweight to the more seasons charges as to inter conduct; that other generals had fatled to carry out the letter of similar orders issued that night without comment; that no bad effect was that the joint order to Porter and McDowell was executed fully and completely, and that his hait was enforced by the spirit of the joint order, and by McDowell taking King away and leaving Porter with 9,000 men to hold in check and prevent the throwing on Pope of 20,000 men under Longareet; that Pope did not know of Longareet's presence; that Porter did, and produces additional testimony showing that knowledge and that presence; that Porter did not know any battle save an artillery duel was in progress this about dark, and that new evidence of this would be introduced; that the orders of Porter which were not available for evidence at the former trial, and were now read for the first time. that the joint order to Porter and Echowell of Porter which were not available for evidence at the former trial, and were now read for the first time, showed his understanding, resulting from conversation with McDowell and other sources, that no battle was to take place that oay, and that no battle was to take place that oay, and that no but official of a retreat by Pope's main army was to be followed by Porter's retreat, and that a new line was to be formed behind Buit Run, there to give battle; that no order or report was sant to him till late that day by Pope showing a desire for him to attack or give other and than that afforded by holding the enemy on his trout; that Porter could not go to Pone's aid because King and Ricketts, under McDowell, filled the direct roads and the intervening country was too rugged for crossing in the face of the enemy, thus presenting his flank to be turned; that this mevement would, nit any rate, have been improper; that Porter made no retreat of the making of which he was found guilty; that Porter's newly produced despatches show not the instreamess of a disaffected general with which he was charged, but the energetic anxiety of a general jealous for the common weal of the whole army.

Maps showing the actual position of Porter and the enemy, and also Pope's erroneous location of Porter to the rear of Jackson's right—Longstreet not being set down by Pope—were produced and commented on by Mr. Maitby, who will conclude his speech to-morrow, beginning with consideration of the charge of disobeying Pope's order of hair-past iour P. M., August 29, 1862.

The Board adjourned to ten o'clock to-morrow

The Board adjourned to ten o'clock to-morrow

CONFLAGRATIONS.

DESTRUCTION OF A LARGE PORTION OF A VER-MONT MANUFACTURING VILLAGE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE BERALD.]

SPRINGFIELD, Vt., June 25, 1878. A terrible fire has been razing here, destroying great part of the business portion of Springfield. About seven o'clock the fire was discovered second story of the wood shop of the Vermont Novelty Works by a watchman, it being in a pild of sawdust underneath a planing machine, and is believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. Before the watchman could more than get out of the building the fire had spread through the entire room, and before the fire department could respond to the alarm it had spread to the paint shop, and it was evident that the buildings were doomed. Aid was telegraphed for from Charlestown and Choster, both machines arriving too late to be of much service. The works were running in their full capacity, 120 hands being employed. The loss will be about \$75,000 and the insurance about \$35,000, distributed in the following companies.—Louden Assurance, North American; Continental, of New York; Councellout, Haylord; Royal Canadian, Monitreal; Lancashire, of England; Royal, of England; Ri. Joseph, St. Louis, Milylle, of New York; Roger Williams (two policies), Hudson, Fancul Hall, First National of Worcester, Lacaiste, Capital City, of Albany; Fire Association of Philadelphia, Farmers' Mutual of Montpeller, North British, Springlield, Massachusetts, Windsor County, Fitchburg, American Contral and Ailhance.

The heat was so intense that several buildings and the covered bridges caught fire. All the stock and buildings were consumed. The teams were saved, Ten thousand dollars insurance had been taken of but a short time beiore. Several persons were overcome by the heat and injured, but none fatally. The fire now is under control. it had spread to the paint shop, and it was

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN MINNISOTA. ST. PAUL June 25, 1878.

State, early this morning. It spread over the principal business part of the city, comprising nearly all the buildings on Main Elm streets, between Second and Third streets. The principal buildings burned were the Citizens' Bank, the First National Bank, O'Brien Brothers' boot and shoe store, Parshall & Whipple's book store, Hamilin's grocery store, Liob's commission bouse, S. P. Wall's hardware store, Earing & Cavanagh's hardware store, Crocker Brothers' drug store and several smaller buildings and offices. The losses will probably exceed \$100,000.

AN IOWA TOWN DESTROYED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 25, 1878. A special despatch says that a fire in Loudon Cedar county, lowa, destroyed nearly all the business houses in that place. The loss is estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000; partially insured.

FIRE IN FIGHTH AVENUE. A fire occurred last night on the top floor of the three story brick building No. 231 Eighth avenue. The building is occupied by Daniel Samuels as a millinery store and for awelling purposes. The stock and turniture were damaged \$2,599. The adjoining building No. 231%, occupied as a jewelry store by Nathan S. Brown, was damaged by water \$1,500. The two S. Brown, was damaged by water \$1,500. The twostory frame dwelling house No. 302 West Twentysecond street was also slightly damaged. The above
property is owned by Winfield H. Tucker. During
the progress of the fire Frances H. Tucker, a colorwoman, was taken from one of the burning buildings
by Officer Thomas. She was removed to No. 312 West
Twenty-Irst street, where she died from the effects of
fright. Her child, four years of age, was rescued
with her, but uninjured. Many O'Brien, of No. 231
Eighth avenue, jumped from the third story window
to the rear extension, but escaped being injured.

SPEAKER RANDALL'S STATEMENT.

LEWISTON, Me., June 25, 1878. Rev. Dr. Cheney informs a reporter of the Journ that he distinctly remembers meeting Speaker Randail on a steamer on the way from Washington to Richmond, Va , on the day before Lincoin's assassing tion, and that on the day after Lincoln's assassination Randali came from Richmond to Petersburg, when Cheney again conversed with him and informed him of Lincoln's assassination, thus confirming Randall's denial of the Washington dinner party story.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SHOVAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 26-12:39 A. M. Indications.

For Wednesday in the South, and Middle Atlantic States, stationary barometer, alightly warmer, clear weather and westerly winds will prevail. For the Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, southerly winds, warmer partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, and followed in the southwest by cooler northerly winds. For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri val-

leys, rising barometer, cooler northwest winds and clear or partly cloudy weather. For the lake region, easterly, veering to southerly winds, rising, followed by failing barometer, cloudy weather, numerous rains, and warmer, followed by

For New England, westerly winds, cooler, clear or parily cloudy weather and rising barometer. The rivers will continue to tall very slowiy.

THE WEATHER TESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as
 Indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy,

 HERALD Building, No. 218 Broadway:—

 1877. 1878.

 3 A. M. 68 63 3:20 P. M. 90 78

 6 A. M. 68 63 6 P. M. 86 79

 9 A. M. 76 70 9 P. M. 79

 12 M. 82 76 12 P. M. 76 69

12 M. Average temperature yesterday. Average temperature for corresponding date inst year.

COUNTERFEITERS DETECTED.

AN EXPENSIVE GANG IN EASTERN PENNSTLE VANIA TO BE BROKEN UP.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] READING, June 25, 1878. A gang of counterfeiters, who have been operating in Eastern Pennsylvania for a long time, has just been broken up through the efforts of Detective Cherrington. A large number of buckwoods farmers have been swindled, and the operations will probably cover about \$10,000 in Berks, Lebanon and Lancaster counties. Jacob S. Werner, an alleged escaped member of the gaug, was tracked as far West as Peoris, Ill., and is now on his way E stin charge of a detective. He was arrested not only for dealing in bogus greenbacks, but also for forgery. His operations in forging the names of farmers are said to be heavy, and at least thirteen of forms, the property of the same are said to be the same are said t

farmers are said to be heavy, and at least thirteen different charges have been mane against him.

A man giving his name as L. Potter was to-day committed to jail in default of bail on the charge of being a dealer in worthless grounbacks. Two other men, named Shaffer and Eyrich, were also arrested on the same charge, and recent revelations threaten the arrest of quite a number of persons charged with desling in the counterfect five dollar notes on the Back of hansver. George L. Kersner, a clerk in the Prothonotary office in this city, has also been arrested and placed under bail charged with being a member of the pool that bought large amounts and assisted in placing them in circulation. He denies the charge, and says he knows nothing about it. The officials state that about it wenty people, many who have herefolore enjoyed excellent reputations, are more or less concerned and will be arrested.

OUTLAWS IN INDIANA

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 25, 1878. Owensville, Gibson county, has of late been the scone of several terrible conflicts between outlaws and citizens, the last occurring last night. tempt was made upon the life of Andrew G. Montgomery, who has taken a prominent part in exgomery, who has taken a prominent part is exposing and bringing to punishment members of
the lawless band. Mr. Montgomery had been in
Owensville, and was returning to his larm when he
was attacked by several masked men. He was armed
and succeeded in wounding one of his assailants. A
orzen bullets entered Mr. diontgomery's clothing,
and one of them grazed his hip, the only wound he
received. The whole neighborhood is aroused and a
handred men are now scouring the country in search

ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.

The elevator in the Evening Express Building fell suddenly yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, from the fifth to the first floor. Fortunately no one was in it but the boy in charge, who saved his life by cling-log to the rope with both hands, thus being carried to the top of the car and failing only from thence to the floor of the elevator when it struck.

General Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer, United States Army; William L. Scott, of Erie, Pa., and H. McComb, of Delaware, are at the Fifth Avenue. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia: ex.Governor Henry D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia, and Senators Ire Davenport, of Bath, and S. H. Wendover, of Stuyvesant, N. Y., are at the St. James, Charles F. F. Adam, of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Everett, H. B. Harlbut, President of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, is at the Windsor. Professor J. M. Rice, of the United States Naval Academy, is at the Union Square, Charles Santley, the English baritone, and Franklin Simmons, the sculptor, are at the Hoffman, Judge Amass J. Parker, of Albany, and Captain Cook, of the steamship Russia, are at the Brevoort. Commander Hollmann, of the German corvette Meduss, and Rev. Dr. Barten, of Norlotk, Va., are at the Coleman. E. C. Balley, of Concord, N. H.. is at the St. Nicholas. General J. A. Bucharan, United States Army, is at the Rossmore, Edmund Burke, of New Hampshire, is at the Park

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Algeria, for Queenstown and Liyer. pool, and Canada, for Havro, will sail from this port

on Wednesday. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at eleven A. M., and for France direct at twelve

The New York HERALD-Edition for Europe-will be ready at half-past eight o'clock in the morning Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents. WASH THE SCALP WITH GLENN'S SULPHUM SOJF to remove dandruff and scald head.

A .-

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